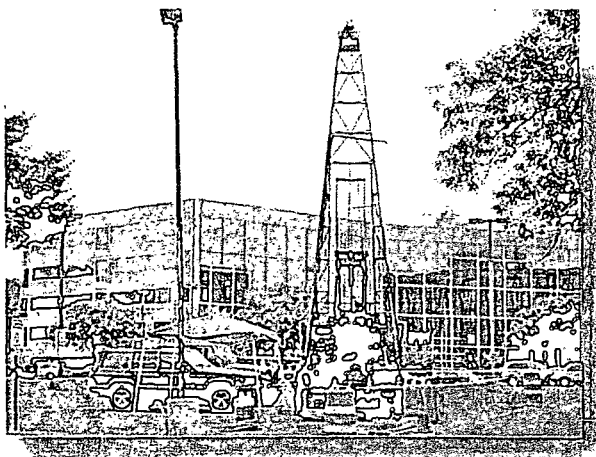




COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

OLD ROOSEVELT FIELD CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER AREA SITE GARDEN CITY NASSAU COUNTY, NY



Prepared for:
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October 11, 2005

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Project: RAC II Contract No.: 68-W-98-210
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Subject: Final Community Involvement Plan
Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
Nassau County, New York

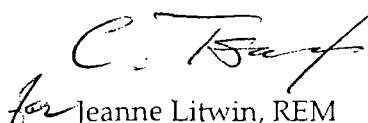
Dear Ms. Kwan:

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (CDM) is pleased to submit this Final Community Involvement Plan for the RI/FS for Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site in Nassau County, New York.

If you have any comments concerning this submittal, please contact me at (212) 785-9123 or Ms. Susan Schofield at (203) 262-6633.

Very truly yours,

CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION


for Jeanne Litwin, REM
RAC II Technical Operations Manager

cc: ~~D. Butler, EPA Region II~~
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Section 1 Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

1.1 Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to identify efforts EPA will take to inform and involve the community in major decisions regarding investigation and cleanup activities at the Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Superfund Site (the site). The Roosevelt site is located on the eastern side of Clinton Road approximately 0.6 mile south of the intersection with Old Country Road, which was the northwest corner of Roosevelt Field and its predecessors. Roosevelt Field was used for a variety of aviation activities from 1911 until May 1951. The original airfield, known as the Hempstead Plains Aerodrome, encompassed 900 to 1,000 acres east of Clinton Road and south of Old Country Road. The U.S. military began using the Hempstead Plains field before the U.S. entered World War I. When the U.S. entered the war in April 1917, the airfield was taken over as a training center for military pilots and renamed Hazelhurst Field. On September 24, 1918, the Army changed the name to Roosevelt Field.

After World War I, the U.S. Air Service authorized some companies to operate from Roosevelt Field, but maintained control until July 1, 1920, when the Government sold its buildings and improvements and relinquished control of the field. Subsequently, the property owners sold portions along the southern edge of the field and split the remainder of the property into two separate fields: Roosevelt Field on the eastern half and Curtiss Field on the west. Both fields were bought in 1929 by Roosevelt Field, Inc., and the consolidated property called Roosevelt Field. The eastern field was sold in 1936 and became a racetrack; the western field at the corner of Clinton and Old Country Roads continued to operate as an aviation center.

During World War II, Roosevelt Field was used by the Navy and Army. After the war, Roosevelt Field reverted to a commercial airport until it closed in May 1951. Building construction at the site began in 1956. The Roosevelt Field Shopping Mall and Garden City Plaza currently occupy the area that was Roosevelt Field.

Garden City public supply wells 10 and 11 were installed at what had been the southwestern corner of the airfield in 1952 and were put into use in 1953. The wells have shown the presence of trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) since they were first sampled in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. In 1987, an air-stripping treatment system was installed at the wells to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the raw water. Sample results of treated well water from May 1993, September 1995, and June/July 1999 indicated that breakthrough of the treatment system had occurred on those occasions. Each well serves an estimated 3,428 people. The treatment system on the wells has been upgraded, with each well treated by a dedicated air stripper. Nassau County conducts regular well sampling and no breakthrough has taken place since the air stripper upgrades.

The Roosevelt site is a contaminated groundwater plume that will be investigated by EPA as the lead regulatory agency. Currently, the plume is documented by the

presence of PCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride, and 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) at concentrations that exceed health benchmarks. Historically, the highest levels of TCE (at 38,000 µg/L in 1984) were detected in cooling water well N8050, located approximately 2,000 feet north-northeast of the Garden City wells. The two Garden City supply wells and well N8050 are located on the property that historically was Roosevelt Field. Well N8050 ceased pumping in the mid 1980s. The sources of contamination are suspected to be the airport hangar areas, but specific sources have not been determined.

EPA is beginning the field data collection phase of the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site. The purpose of the remedial investigation (RI) is to collect sufficient data to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The goal of the feasibility study (FS) is to evaluate possible cleanup actions.

Community involvement activities will play an integral role during the RI/FS process. EPA will communicate openly and effectively with community members on a regular basis to ensure their health and safety, address their issues and concerns, and provide ample opportunities for public participation.

The Superfund program endorses the core values for public participation developed by the International Association for Public Participation. These core values form the foundation of EPA's interactions with communities, and are stated as follows:

- People should have a say in decisions about actions that affect their lives.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- The public participation process communicates the interests and meets the needs of all participants.
- The public participation process seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those who are potentially affected.
- The public participation process involves citizens in defining how they participate.
- The public participation process communicates to participants how their input was or was not used.
- The public participation process provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.

This CIP has been prepared as part of EPA's efforts to develop and implement a community involvement program that meets the information needs of the affected community. This document is based primarily upon recent interviews conducted by EPA with affected residents, local government and health officials, and other

interested parties in the Village of Garden City, the Village of Hempstead, the Town of Hempstead, and Nassau County. Other sources of information for this CIP include site documents and other background materials contained in files maintained by EPA.

The CIP is organized into the following sections:

Section 1	Overview of the Community Involvement Plan
Section 2	Capsule Site Description
Section 3	Community Background
Section 4	Highlights of the Community Involvement Plan
Section 5	Community Involvement Activities and Timing

The EPA Region II, Emergency and Remedial Response Division, New York has lead responsibility for overseeing the RI/FS for the site. The EPA Public Affairs Division will oversee all community involvement activities at the site.

1.2 Objectives of the Community Involvement Program

Preparation of a Community Involvement Plan is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Superfund is the federal program within EPA developed to carry out these laws.

On January 21, 1991, EPA issued a directive through the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) which, among other things, emphasizes the objective that EPA should make every effort to fully incorporate the public's concern into site decision making.

Based upon this OSWER directive, EPA has established the following general community involvement objectives:

- Keep the public well informed of ongoing and planned activities.
- Encourage and enable the public to get involved.
- Listen carefully to what the public is saying.
- Identify and deal responsibly with public concerns.
- Change planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit.
- Explain to citizens how EPA considered their comments, what EPA plans to do, and why EPA reached its decision.

Superfund's Community Involvement Program provides the mechanism through which EPA and a community can work collaboratively on a good solution to the hazardous waste problem confronting that community. EPA conducts community involvement activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions about cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites and is well informed about the progress of those actions.

1.3 Superfund Community Involvement Requirements

EPA policy requires that a community involvement effort accompany any Superfund remedial (cleanup) investigation and response. The following paragraphs describe the minimum community involvement requirements that EPA must conduct at a Superfund site from the period beginning prior to the Remedial Investigation through the Remedial Design. These minimal requirements are set forth in the 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), in SARA, and in EPA policy documents. EPA may also undertake discretionary community involvement activities based upon the community's concerns and information needs.

Prior to Remedial Investigation (RI):

Community Interviews - EPA must conduct interviews with local officials, public interest groups, and community members to solicit their concerns and information needs and to learn how and when people would like to be involved in the Superfund process.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) - During field work for the RI, EPA must develop and approve a complete CIP based on community interviews and other relevant information. The CIP specifies the community involvement activities that EPA expects to undertake during the remedial response.

Information Repository - EPA must establish at least one information repository at or near the location of the response action. Each information repository should contain a copy of items developed, received, published, or made available to the public, including information that describes the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) application process. EPA must make these items available for public inspection and copying, and must inform interested citizens of the establishment of the information repository.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Notification - EPA must inform the public of the availability of Technical Assistance Grants and include in the information repository material that describes the TAG application process. The TAG program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Upon Commencement of Remedial Investigation (RI):

Administrative Record - EPA must establish an administrative record for the selection of a response action at or near the site, and make the administrative record available for public inspection. The administrative record must include documents EPA used or potentially relied on when selecting a response action. EPA must publish a notice of availability of the administrative record in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Upon Completion of the Feasibility Study (FS) and Proposed Plan:

RI/FS and Proposed Plan Notification and Analysis - EPA must publish a public notice of the availability of the RI/FS and Proposed Plan, including a brief analysis of

the Proposed Plan, in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The public notice must identify EPA's preferred remedy, the other alternatives analyzed, the location where the public can review and copy the administrative record, and the name of an agency contact. The notice also must announce a comment period.

EPA must solicit public comment on all alternatives, not just the preferred alternative, and the information that supports the alternatives. The Proposed Plan should clearly state that it is not the sole document on which the public should rely for information on the alternatives, referring the reader to the RI/FS Reports in the administrative record and information repository.

Public Comment Period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan - EPA must provide at least 30 calendar days for the submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan and supporting information located in the information repository, including the RI/FS. This comment period will be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days upon timely request.

Public Meeting and Transcript - EPA must provide an opportunity for a public meeting regarding the Proposed Plan and supporting information to be held at or near the site during the comment period. EPA must have a court reporter prepare a meeting transcript that is made available to the public and included as part of the administrative record and Record of Decision. EPA should place the transcript in the information repository.

Notice and Comment Period for Settlement Agreements - EPA must publish a notice of a proposed settlement in the *Federal Register* at least 30 days before the agreement becomes final. This notice must state the name of the facility and the parties to the proposed agreement. Those persons who are not parties to the agreement must be provided an opportunity to file written comments for a period of 30 days.

Pre-Record of Decision (ROD) Significant Changes:

Responsiveness Summary - EPA must prepare a responsiveness summary that responds to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the Proposed Plan and RI/FS during the public comment period. The responsiveness summary becomes part of the Record of Decision (ROD).

Discussion of Significant Changes - EPA must include in the ROD a discussion of significant changes and the reasons for such changes, if new information is made available that significantly changes the basic features of the remedy and EPA determines that the changes could be reasonably anticipated by the public.

Revised Proposed Plan and Public Comment - Upon EPA's determination that such changes could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public, EPA must issue a revised Proposed Plan that includes a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for such changes. EPA must seek additional public comment on the revised Proposed Plan.

After the ROD is signed:

ROD Availability and Notification - EPA must make the ROD available for public inspection and copying at or near the site prior to the start of any remedial action. Also, EPA must publish a notice of the ROD's availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice must state the basis and purpose of the selected action.

Review and Revision of the CIP - Prior to remedial design, EPA must review the Community Involvement Plan, and, if necessary, revise it during the remedial design and construction phase to account for the needs and concerns of the community that are not already provided for in the current CIP. EPA staff may conduct community interviews or other activities to identify these concerns.

Post-ROD Significant Changes:

When the remedial or enforcement action, or the settlement or consent decree, differs significantly from the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost:

Notice and Availability of Explanation of Significant Differences - EPA must publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences and the reasons for such differences in a major local newspaper. EPA must also make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository.

When the remedial or enforcement action, or the settlement or consent decree, fundamentally alters the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope:

Notice of Availability/Brief Description of Proposed ROD Amendment - EPA must propose an amendment to the ROD and issue a notice of the proposed amendment in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Public Comment Period, Public Meeting, Meeting Transcript, and Responsiveness Summary - EPA must follow the same procedures for notice and comment as those required for completion of the FS and Proposed Plan.

Notice and Availability of Amended ROD - EPA must publish a notice of availability of the amended ROD in a major local newspaper and make the amended ROD and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the administrative record and information repository prior to commencement of the remedial action affected by the amendment.

Remedial Design:

Fact Sheet and Public Briefing - Upon completion of the final engineering design, EPA must issue a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, as appropriate, prior to beginning remedial action.

Source: *EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. Prepared by the U.S. EPA, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. EPA 540-K-01-003. April 2002.

Section 2 Capsule Site Description

The following two subsections provide a description and history of the Old Roosevelt Field site, and are based upon the RI/FS Work Plan. This document and other Superfund-related information are available for public review at the information repositories at the Garden City Public Library and the Hempstead Public Library.

2.1 Site Location and Description

The Roosevelt site is an area of groundwater contamination within the Village of Garden City, in central Nassau County, New York. The site is located on the eastern side of Clinton Road, approximately 0.6 mile south of the intersection with Old Country Road (see Figure 1). The Roosevelt site currently includes a large shopping mall, numerous restaurants, a movie theater, and office buildings (including Garden City Plaza) which ring the shopping mall. Most of the open space at the site is asphalt parking areas for the shopping mall and office buildings. The western portion of the site contains the Village of Garden City water supply wells 10 and 11, two recharge basins and a small strip of open space just east of Clinton Road (known as Hazelhurst Park). The two recharge basins are directly east and south of the supply wells. The eastern basin, Pembrook, is on property owned by the shopping mall. The basin to the south is Nassau County Storm Water Basin number 124. Figure 2 shows a map of the site, as well as planned locations for placement of groundwater sampling wells.

Currently, the plume is documented by the presence of PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, and carbon tetrachloride at concentrations above health benchmarks in the Village of Garden City public supply wells 10 and 11. The concentrations have been as high as 1,400 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) of TCE and 1,100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of PCE in well 10 and 910 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of TCE and 250 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of PCE in well 11. The chemical concentrations peaked in about 1996, with levels steadily decreasing in the past 7 to 10 years. Historically, the highest levels of TCE were detected in cooling-water well N8050, located approximately 2,000 feet north-northeast of the Garden City wells. Garden City wells 10 and 11 and well N8050 are all located on the property that was Roosevelt Field.

The Garden City supply wells are currently active, pumping approximately 1.4 million gallons per day (mgd). Each well serves an estimated 3,428 people. All groundwater from the two wells is treated on-site by dedicated air strippers. All of the cooling water wells have either been abandoned or taken out of service.

2.2 Site History

The Roosevelt site was used for aviation activities from 1911 to 1951. The original airfield was known as the Hempstead Plains Aerodrome and encompassed 900 to 1,000 acres east of Clinton Road and south of Old Country Road. During its first three years, activities at the airfield included civilian flight training, equipment testing, and aerial stunt shows.

The U. S. military began using the Hempstead Plains field prior to World War I for training for the National Guard, Army and Navy. When the U. S. entered the war in April 1917, the airfield was taken over as a training center for military pilots and renamed Hazelhurst Field. In 1918, the Army changed the name of the airfield to

Roosevelt Field in honor of Quentin Roosevelt, a son of Theodore Roosevelt who had trained there and was killed during the war. Roosevelt Field was used throughout the war to train aviators.

After the war, the U. S. Air Service authorized aviation-related companies to operate from Roosevelt Field, but maintained control until July 1, 1920, at which time the Government sold its buildings and relinquished control of the field. Subsequently, the property owners sold portions along the southern edge of the field and split the remainder of the property into two flying fields with an incline between them. The eastern half, with sod runways and only two hangars, continued as Roosevelt Field. The western half, which had many hangars, flying schools, and aviation maintenance shops, became known as Curtiss Field.

By 1929, the eastern field (Roosevelt) had served as the starting point or terminus of many notable flights, including Lindbergh's takeoff for his historic trans-Atlantic flight in May 1927. The western field (Curtiss) was used for flying circuses, a flying school, aircraft sales and service, and flight tests. Both fields were bought in 1929 by Roosevelt Field, Inc., and the property was once again called Roosevelt Field. As of November 1929, numerous aviation-related businesses operated in the hangars and other buildings surrounding the western field. By 1932, paved runways and 50 buildings made Roosevelt Field the country's largest and busiest civil airfield. While the western field developed into the large aviation center that continued to operate throughout the 1930s, the eastern field remained unpaved, with few buildings, until it was leased in 1935 and became a racetrack.

Roosevelt Field was used by the Navy and Army during World War II. In July 1939, the Army Air Corps contracted Roosevelt Field, Inc. to provide airplane and engine mechanics training to Army personnel at their school. In addition to the training activities, the Roosevelt Field facilities were used for receiving, refueling, crating, and shipping Army aircraft.

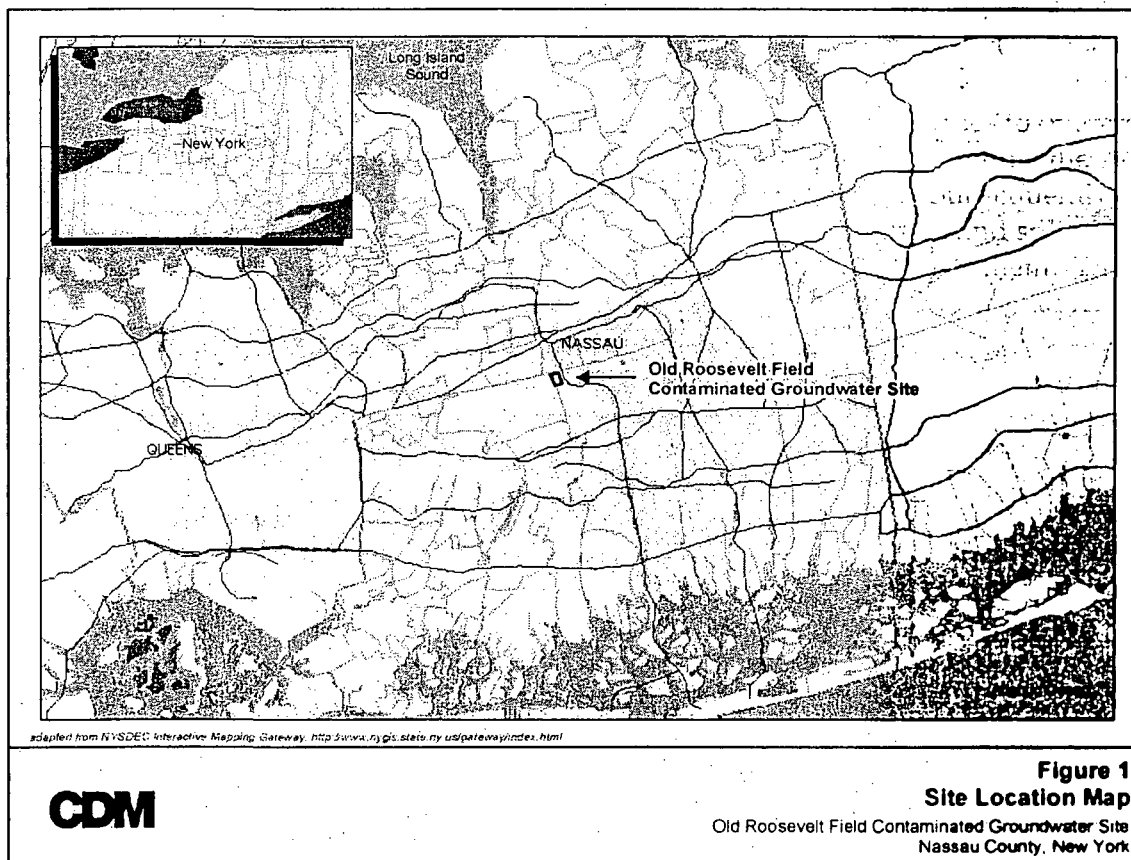
In November 1942, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics established a modification center at Roosevelt Field to install British equipment into U.S. aircraft for the British Royal Navy. Roosevelt Field was responsible for aircraft repair and maintenance, equipment installation, preparation and flight delivery of lend-lease aircraft, and metal work required for the installation of British modifications. The metal work constituted a substantial portion of the facility's work load. The facility also performed salvage work of crashed Royal Navy planes. The Navy vacated all but six hangars shortly after the war ended, and removed their temporary buildings by the time their lease expired on June 30, 1946. Restoration of buildings and grounds was completed by August 1946, and Roosevelt Field operated as a commercial airport until it closed in May of 1951.

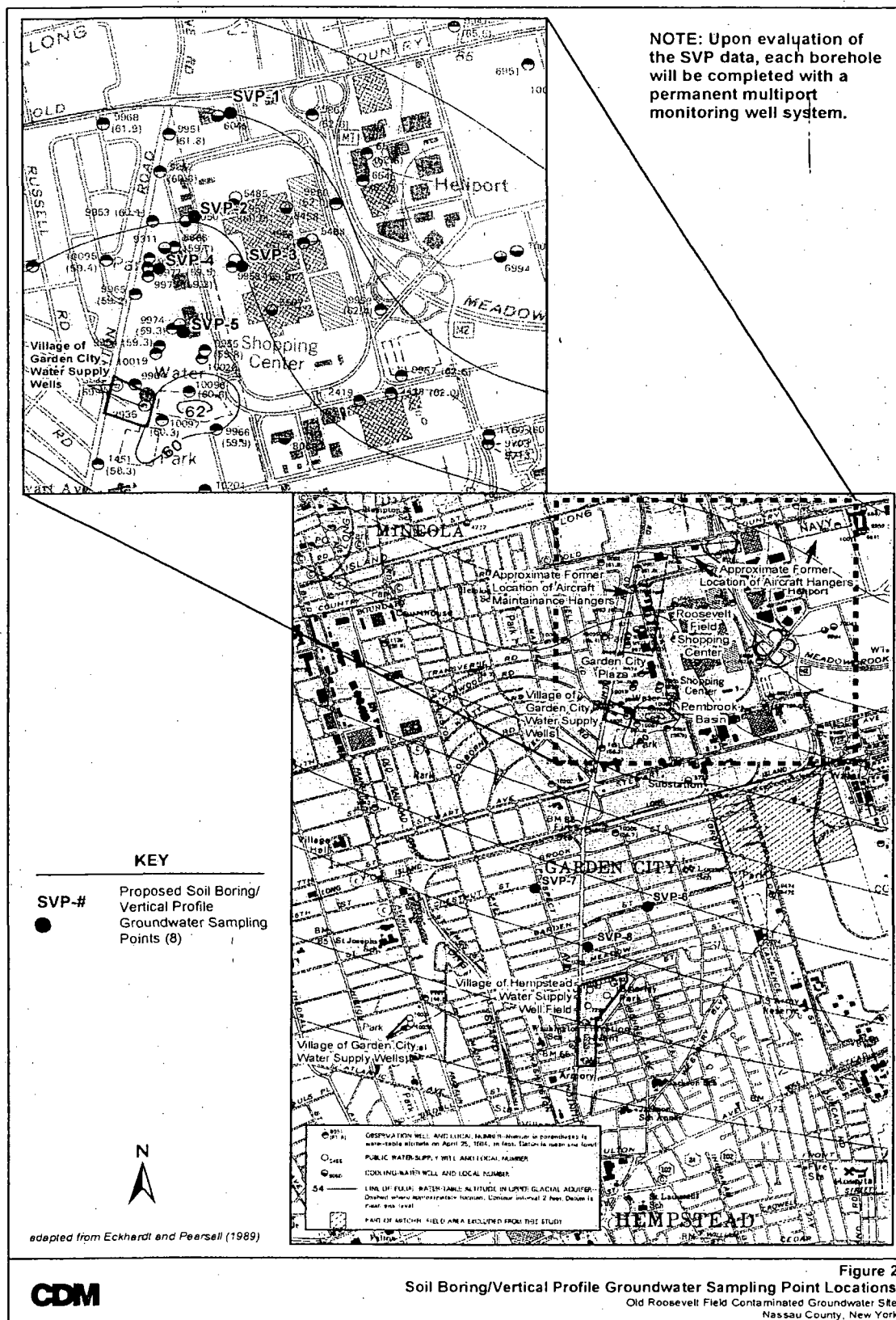
Soon after the airfield closed, the large Roosevelt Field Shopping Center was constructed at the site and opened in 1957. The old field is currently the site of the shopping mall and office building complexes and is surrounded by commercial areas and light industry. Three of the old Navy hangars remained standing until some

time after June 1971, with various occupants, including a moving/storage firm, discotheque, amusement center, and bus garage.

It is possible that chlorinated solvents were used at Roosevelt Field during and after World War II. Chlorinated solvents such as PCE and TCE have been widely used for aircraft manufacturing, maintenance, and repair operations since about the 1940s. By May 1938, the Bureau of Aeronautics had a specification covering TCE and had approved at least one company to supply TCE. The finish specifications for at least one type of plane that the Navy modified at Roosevelt (eight of which were on site in April 1943) calls for aluminum alloy to be cleaned with TCE. An aircraft engine overhaul manual issued in January 1945 specified TCE as a degreasing agent. A book written in 1992 stated that for the previous half-century the U.S. military, particularly the Air Force, had indiscriminately poured solvents, including TCE, into the ground at virtually all of their bases. Standard maintenance at almost every Air Force base involved spraying planes liberally with solvents to clean and deice them.

Village of Garden City water supply wells 10 and 11 were installed in 1952, at what had been the southwest corner of the airfield and were put into service in 1953. Well 10 is screened from 377 to 417 feet below ground surface (bgs) and well 11 is screened from 370 to 410 feet bgs. Both wells have shown the presence of PCE and TCE since they were first sampled in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Concentrations peaked in about 1996 and have steadily decreased in the past 7 to 10 years. In 1987, an air-stripping treatment system was installed at the site to remove VOCs from the water supplied by wells 10 and 11. Sampling results of treated well water from May 1993, September 1995, and June/July 1999 indicated that breakthrough of the treatment system had occurred. System upgrades were subsequently implemented.





Section 3 Community Background

The following three subsections provide a general profile of the site community, a history of community involvement at the site, and key community concerns as expressed in interviews conducted on March 15, 16 and April 12, 2005.

3.1 Community Profile

Nassau County

Nassau County occupies a portion of Long Island immediately east of New York City in the south eastern portion of New York State. It is divided into two cities (Glen Cove and Long Beach) and three towns (Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay).

Extending back 10,000 years and to the 17th century, all of Long Island was inhabited by small groups of Algonquins whose language and culture was found throughout what is now the Mid-Atlantic and New England. The Algonquins fished and harvested shellfish and hunted the inland wilderness. From clam shells and whelk, they chiseled wampum, the currency of eastern natives, and in the 17th century, adopted as money by colonists.

In 1640, a small group of English colonists from Massachusetts landed on the North Shore. They were driven off by the Dutch, who claimed land east to Oyster Bay. In 1643, two Englishmen, John Carman and Robert Fordham, crossed Long Island Sound from Stamford, Connecticut. They negotiated with the Indians for a deed to a 10-mile wide piece of land from the Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Here, they established the first English settlement on the Hempstead Plains. The colonists who followed negotiated with the Dutch, who wanted more English to come and help control the Indians. The English did, and by 1653, they had colonized what is now Oyster Bay, Westbury, Jericho, and Hicksville. In 1664, they drove out the Dutch.

The English colonists were not happy paying taxes to the Duke of York. Their protests led to the colonial assembly of 1683, which created the counties of Suffolk and Queens. Queens included the Towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead. After the Civil War, Queens became more urbanized and Democratic, and the eastern towns more rural and Republican. In 1898, part of Queens joined Greater New York City. Community leaders from the eastern towns which were not annexed to Greater New York (Oyster Bay, Hempstead and North Hempstead) decided that the Towns should form a new county. The name Nassau, once the legal name for all Long Island, honored the 17th-century King William III, who came from the House of Nassau. Nassau County was officially established on January 1, 1899.

In the early part of the 20th century, Nassau County was home to pioneering aviation feats, automobile and horse racing. The northern Gold Coast was host to rich New Yorkers playing polo, and South Shore communities became beach resorts. After World War II, communities of subdivisions were built across the County at a rapid pace, and Nassau earned its role as the birthplace of American suburbia. Nassau County is now home to 11 of the nation's 30 most expensive suburban communities.

As of 2003, health care and social assistance was the largest employer of the County's 20 major sectors, supplying 14.9% of all the jobs in the County. Finance and insurance accounted for 7.0% of jobs, and 5.0% of the County's jobs were in manufacturing. Nassau County is home to many colleges and universities, including Adelphi University, Hofstra University, N.Y. Institute of Technology, and three State University of New York (SUNY) campuses.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county occupies a total area of 453 square miles, 36.72% of which is water. As of the 2000 census, the county had a population of 1,334,544 people, 447,387 households and 347,172 families. The County has a population density of 4,655 per square mile. The racial makeup of the County is 79.3% White, 10.09% African American, 0.16% Native American, 4.73% Asian, 0.03% Pacific Islander, 3.57% other races, and 2.12% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino residents make up 9.99% of the County's population. According to 2000 Census data, some of the main European ancestries in Nassau County include 25.52% Italian, 18.43% Irish, 13.20% German and 4.07% English. This makes Nassau County one of the most Italian-American counties in the country.

The ages of County residents are widely distributed: 24.70% are under the age of 18, 7.30% are from 18 to 24, 28.90% from 25 to 44, 24.00% from 45 to 64, and 15.00% are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 38 years. The average household size is 2.93 and the average family size is 3.34. The median income for a household in the county is \$72,030, and the median income for a family is \$81,246. Males have a median income of \$52,340 versus \$37,446 for females. The per capita income for the county is \$32,151. Approximately 5.20% of the population and 3.50% of families are below the poverty line.

Village of Garden City

Garden City is situated in an area once referred to as Hempstead Plains, the only prairie east of the Mississippi River. In pre-colonial times, Indians hunted in the plains, but lived along the shores. When colonists settled the area, Hempstead Plains, a flat, barren meadow without forests or swamps, was used as public pasture land by the Town of Hempstead. This continued for more than 100 years before Garden City was formed in the mid-1800s. Local officials repeatedly tried to sell the 2,000-acre plain, but their attempts were rejected by the voters. In 1867, the sale was finally approved. New York merchant Alexander Stewart purchased the area for \$55/acre.

Stewart's offer came with the promise to build homes, tree-lined streets, and neighborhoods that reflected his ideals, wisdom, and wealth. Under Stewart's direction, Garden City became one of the country's first planned communities. For several years, Stewart planned and developed his village, which included fine homes, the Garden City Hotel, and its own railroad. His insistence on retaining ownership of all the homes and businesses, however, may have put off potential residents, and by 1874, only 40 families had moved to Garden City. Stewart continued to build stately homes, as well as a water and sewer system. When he died in 1876, his widow had the magnificent Cathedral of the Incarnation built as a

memorial to her husband. When she died in 1885, control of the Village passed to the newly formed Garden City Company.

In an effort to attract residents, the Company offered renters the option of buying their homes. They also built a golf course and remodeled the Garden City Hotel, and so doing attracted the richest citizens in the area to Garden City. Forty acres of the village were sold to Doubleday Press, which provided jobs for 700 residents. The Army used the remaining plains as campgrounds during the Spanish-American War and World War I. This, along with the nearby Roosevelt and Curtiss airfields, also attracted visitors to the hotel and Village in the early 1900s.

The Village of Garden City merged with the Village of Garden City Estates to its west and incorporated as the Village of Garden City in 1919. Village construction in the 1920s was mainly in the Colonial and Tudor styles. In the 1930's, a population boom led to the construction of hundreds of houses, but the Village used a strict zoning code to preserve Stewart's vision. After World War II, Garden City continued to grow, as many city-dwellers flocked to the suburbs. Post-war construction of many split and ranch style homes filled out the current borders of Garden City.

In the 1970's, the Garden City Hotel declared bankruptcy, closed and was later demolished. A new Garden City Hotel, along with luxury condominiums, was later constructed on the site of the previous hotel. The Village's downtown area on 7th Street and Franklin underwent a renewal campaign in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Today, the Village still retains the sense of ordered development intended by its founder.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 5.3 square miles. As of the 2000 census, there are 21,672 people, 7,386 households, and 5,857 families residing in the village. The population density is 4,059.5 per square mile. There are 7,555 housing units in the Village. The racial makeup of the village is 94.21% White, 1.23% African American, 0.07% Native American, 3.30% Asian, 0.03% Pacific Islander, 0.36% from other races, and 0.79% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino residents make up 2.77% of the Village's population. The ages of the Village population are widely and evenly distributed with 26.5% under the age of 18, 7.7% from 18 to 24, 23.1% from 25 to 44, 25.8% from 45 to 64, and 16.8% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 41 years. For every 100 females there are 90.5 males.

The median income for a household in the Village is \$104,176, and the median income for a family is \$120,305. Males have a median income of \$93,144, versus \$49,954 for females. The per capita income for the village is \$53,196. Approximately 2.3% of the population and 1.8% of families are below the poverty line.

Famous Garden City residents include author Nelson DeMille, actresses Elizabeth Taylor and Susan Lucci, and musician John Tesh.

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

Prior to preparation of this Community Involvement Plan, local residents were aware of the site due to its impact on the Garden City water supply. The Village water supply wells 10 and 11 have shown the presence of PCE and TCE since they were first sampled in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 1987, an air-stripping treatment system was installed to remove increased concentrations of VOCs. Residents were notified several years ago when results of treated well water indicated that breakthrough of the treatment system had occurred. This issue was widely reported at the time. A second air-stripping treatment system was subsequently installed. Aside from this occurrence, there has not been other community involvement activity. In addition, area residents are aware of the presence of several hazardous waste sites in the vicinity, but may not be aware of the specific concerns associated with each one.

On March 15 and 16, and April 12, 2005, as part of the Remedial Investigation, EPA held small meetings/community interviews with area residents and representatives from interested parties. The meeting parties and respective meeting locations are listed below.

- Village of Garden City
Village Hall, 351 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, NY
- Town of Hempstead
1 Washington Street, Hempstead, NY
- Nassau County
240 Old Country Road, Mineola, NY
- Garden City Property Owners Associations
Garden City Library, 60 Seventh Street, Garden City, NY
- Simon Properties
Roosevelt Field Mall, Garden City, NY
- Nassau County Legislature
1 West Street, Mineola, NY
- New York State Assembly
224 Seventh Street, Garden City, NY
- Village of Hempstead Coalition of Civic Associations
Jackson Main School, 451 Jackson Street, Hempstead, NY
- Village of Hempstead Water District
320 Clinton Street, Hempstead, NY

During the meetings, EPA explained and answered questions about the **current** investigation. The purpose of these community meetings was:

1. To inform the community of remedial investigation activities, **the role of EPA**, and the Superfund process;
2. To assess community issues and concerns regarding the **site**; and
3. To determine how EPA should best communicate with **community members** to address their concerns.

3.3 Key Community Issues and Concerns

At the March and April 2005 interviews, EPA gathered information on the community's major issues and concerns, and addressed questions about the **site**. The community's key issues and concerns regarding the site are organized into the following categories:

- History, Nature and Extent of Site Contamination
- Effects on Public Health and Welfare
- Implementation of the Remedial Investigation and Beyond
- Suggestions for Effective Communication

History, Nature and Extent of Site Contamination

Residents and officials asked about the origin of the contamination at the **site**. EPA explained that it is possible that the contamination resulted from the use of TCE and PCE at the site when it was used as an airfield during and after World War II. EPA also answered questions about the behavior of contaminants such as TCE in groundwater. In addition to the normal movement of groundwater, EPA explained that the complexity of the problem at the Roosevelt site was compounded by the use of the contaminated water for cooling water wells. After being pumped and used as cooling water for nearby air conditioning units, the contaminated water was discharged to the ground surface, where it would again seep into the groundwater. Use of the cooling water wells stopped in the 1980s. The groundwater sampling wells that will be constructed as part of EPA's investigation will determine whether groundwater contamination still exists, and if so, where it is currently located.

EPA explained to the Village of Hempstead Water District staff that the results from the planned groundwater sampling will determine whether or not site contamination threatens the Hempstead Water supply, which serves 75,000 to 80,000 people.

Effects on Public Health and Welfare

Residents and local officials expressed concern about the effects that site contamination may have had on the health and welfare of the community. EPA explained that there is no current threat to public health because the Village of Garden City is treating the water before it reaches residents. Village officials also noted that contaminant levels have decreased in recent years, based on their regular sampling. The Village sends an annual water report to all residents each May with

water testing results. The results of the Remedial Investigation will determine whether and where significant contamination remains in the groundwater and, if so, which water supply wells it might threaten.

The Nassau County Legislature has heard complaints about the Village of Hempstead water. Residents have described water having material that rises to the top and eventually forms a layer of scum. EPA explained that monitoring wells will be placed so that they can determine if the site contamination threatens Hempstead water. Officials also noted the amount of asthma and cancer in the Hempstead community. In addition, local officials explained that there is mistrust and misunderstanding among some minority communities regarding issues of public health and the health care system.

Questions were also posed about future use the site area, and how this might be impacted by EPA's investigation. Currently, development of an office building is being considered in the northwest portion of the mall area, near the intersection of Old Country Road and Clinton Road.

Implementation of the Remedial Investigation

EPA explained the purpose of the RI/FS and the planned sampling to all groups during the community interviews. While residents are aware of the site's history, it was agreed that there is not a good understanding in the community of EPA's current investigation.

Questions were raised about the schedule of sampling activities. EPA explained that monitoring wells will be installed starting in late spring 2005. Residents and local officials expressed concern about planned locations for EPA's monitoring wells within residential areas. While many of the wells will be installed in the vicinity of the Roosevelt Field Mall and Garden City Plaza, some must be located in Garden City neighborhoods. EPA explained that no wells will be placed on private property and that EPA will work with the Village government to select locations that will cause minimal disturbance to residents. Drilling will only occur during normal business hours and residents will be notified before drilling begins in their neighborhood. Each well is expected to take 20 days to install. Wells will be 400 - 450 feet deep and each will accommodate sampling at multiple levels. Finally, Garden City officials noted that the drilling contractor will need insurance and a permit from the Village.

Residents noted that Nassau County has some monitoring wells in the vicinity of the site. EPA explained that they are aware of these wells and will explore the possibility of using them for sampling during the Remedial Investigation. EPA is working with both Nassau County and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to determine the scope of the investigation, and will continue to collaborate in the formation of cleanup alternatives.

Garden City officials inquired about the possibility of including reimbursement for the costs incurred to construct the second air-stripping treatment system in the scope of the Remedial Investigation. The strippers were upgraded in about 1996 due to

increased contaminant levels, and the inability of the existing system to adequately remove the contamination.

Simon Properties, who own Roosevelt Field Mall, also expressed concern about well drilling in the mall parking lot. They inquired about the types and sizes of the drilling rigs and support vehicles that will be used at each drilling location. Representatives from Simon Properties requested that support vehicles be removed from the drilling site whenever possible. They also requested that EPA use screening around the work area to limit visibility. Twenty-four hour/day security at each drilling location was also suggested. There have been past incidents where the public did not respect barricade tape at construction sites around the mall. Mall management also requested that drilling in the parking lot not occur during the Christmas and Easter seasons, as well as just before the start of the school year. Approximately 40,000 people visit the mall on an average day. This increases to about 100,000 on the weekend, and even more during the above-mentioned times of the year.

Suggestions for Effective Communication

EPA explained the purpose of its Community Involvement Program. Garden City residents expressed the pride and interest they take in their community and Village affairs. The community suggested that EPA advertise public meetings in the *Garden City News* and *Garden City Life*. Both are local weekly newspapers. In the Village of Hempstead, local newspapers include *Directions*, the *Community Journal*, the *Penny Saver* and the *Village Beacon*. Hempstead also has a large Hispanic population, so some announcements may need to be translated into Spanish or be provided to local Spanish newspapers. *Newsday* is the daily paper of general circulation. News 12 is the local television station. In addition, the Garden City property owners' associations offered their newsletters as another means of disseminating information. The Eastern Property Owners' Association will be most impacted by the current investigation, and EPA attended their April Board of Directors meeting. Sending flyers to those homes in the immediate vicinity of drilling operations was also recommended.

Village of Hempstead community leaders recommended that EPA contact the Hempstead Advisory Subcommittee for Village Water, a group of about 10 citizens interested in protecting the Village's water supply. Also active in the Hempstead community are clergy, the local NAACP, civic organizations and schools.

Possible meeting locations that would be convenient for the community include the Stewart Avenue School, the Village high school and the Garden City Public Library. In response to community input, site documents will be placed in two information repositories located at the Garden City and Hempstead Public Libraries. In addition, local officials asked to be sent copies of all site documents.

Section 4 Highlights of the Community Involvement Plan

The community involvement program at the Old Roosevelt Field Superfund site is designed to provide the site community with many opportunities to learn about and participate in the cleanup process. It focuses on ensuring two-way communication between EPA and interested parties, being responsive to their information needs, and keeping them informed of technical progress at the site.

Based upon the information collected during the community interviews, EPA will incorporate the following approaches into its ongoing community involvement effort at the site:

- **Educate the affected community about the Superfund process and how they can participate in the long-term remedial response program.** EPA will prepare information on the Superfund process and make it available to the affected communities through the Information Repositories. This material will stress EPA's role and responsibilities in implementing the site cleanup, particularly the RI/FS phase. EPA also will focus community outreach to ensure that residents are aware of the many opportunities for public involvement. EPA will attempt to match each situation with an appropriate communication technique.
- **Distribute information to the public on relevant issues of concern.** EPA has identified a number of issues and concerns which are important to community members, detailed in the preceding section. EPA will release timely and accurate information on these topics to local government and health officials, the media, and community leaders for public distribution. EPA will share the complete results of ongoing investigations, and communicate potential site risks to affected residents in an open manner. These measures will ensure that all affected residents as well as the broader community are kept abreast of EPA activities.
- **Work with community leaders through established, local organizations to "spread the word."** A goal of this Community Involvement Plan is to encourage community participation in the long-term cleanup process. EPA will cooperate with community leaders so that requested information and opportunities for community involvement can be communicated to a large audience. Through this established network, EPA will maximize the effectiveness of its community involvement techniques and lend credibility to the cleanup process.

Section 5 Community Involvement Activities and Timing

EPA will continue to be proactive in its community involvement effort at the site and initiate additional community involvement activities to keep the affected community and other interested parties well informed about site events. These activities also promote many, varied opportunities for community members to express their viewpoints and participate in the cleanup process. The community involvement techniques and their timetable are discussed in the following section.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUE	Remedial Investigation	Feasibility Study	Proposed Remedial Plan	Signature of Record of Decision	Start of Remedial Design
1. Designate EPA contacts	■ Answer telephone calls & respond to written inquiries ■				
2. Distribute sampling results	■	As needed ■		■	■
3. Prepare fact sheets	■	As needed ■		■	■
4. Develop site mailing list	■	Update as needed			■
5. Prepare press releases/PSAs	■	Provide as needed ■		■	■
6. Maintain contact with interested parties	■	Ongoing via telephone calls & respond to written inquiries			■
7. Conduct public availability sessions	■	At key milestones			■
8. Hold public meetings (Transcript)				■ In concert with 30-day public comment period	
9. Prepare a Responsiveness Summary				■	
10. Establish information repository	■	Update as needed			■
11. Administrative record file	■	Update as needed			■
12. Prepare and revise Community Involvement Plan	■				■ Revise if necessary

Figure 3
Timing of Community Involvement Activities

Figure 3 illustrates the timing of each community involvement activity relative to the cleanup schedule for the site.

1. Designate EPA contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the site community.

EPA has designated Cecilia Echols, Community Involvement Coordinator, Region II as site Spokesperson. Ms. Echols will serve as a daily contact for residents during the RI/FS, answering telephone calls and responding to written inquiries about site activities. She also is responsible for implementing this Community Involvement Plan. She can be reached at (212) 637-3678 or (800) 346-5009 and via e-mail at Echols.Cecilia@epa.gov.

EPA has assigned Caroline Kwan as Remedial Project Manager for the site. Community members may contact Ms. Kwan at (212) 637-4275 with inquiries about the RI/FS. (See Appendix A for a complete address listing for EPA and other contacts.)

2. Distribute sampling results and technical reports to interested parties, on an as needed basis and upon special request.

EPA plans to make sampling results available to affected property owners as well as other interested parties. EPA also will maintain a schedule of upcoming sampling activities so that affected parties are informed beforehand. Caroline Kwan, Remedial Project Manager, will serve as the contact person for technical inquiries about sampling events and the results.

In addition, EPA plans to distribute technical reports to interested parties, such as county and local officials, to keep them informed of current site conditions. These reports may include work plans, health and safety documents, sampling plans, summaries of sampling results, and risk assessments. This information will also be available in the information repositories at the Garden City Public Library and the Hempstead Public Library.

3. Prepare fact sheets to educate and inform the affected community of findings, progress, and future activities at critical points in the cleanup process.

EPA will prepare fact sheets that address issues of concern or disseminate site data, as appropriate. EPA will also develop fact sheets at significant intervals during the investigation and cleanup process to enhance community knowledge and participation.

All fact sheets will be written in non-technical language to promote general understanding. EPA will make sure the information is consistent with other sources and is relative to community life. Fact sheets will list the EPA site contacts and the addresses of the information repositories, where site-related documents are available for public review.

EPA will distribute the fact sheets via the site mailing list (see next item) as well as at public meetings. EPA will also place a copy of each fact sheet in the information repositories.

4. Update and maintain a site mailing list.

EPA will continually update the site mailing list of all community members and officials who are either interested in or affected by site activities. To be added to the mailing list, contact Cecilia Echols, the Community Involvement Coordinator (see Item 1).

5. **Prepare press releases and public service announcements (PSAs) as needed to provide timely, accurate information to the local media.**

EPA will prepare statements for the press and PSAs to report site news and to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement. Press releases also will be prepared to report significant findings during the RI/FS process, when the Final RI/FS Report is completed, and before Remedial Action starts.

EPA will distribute the press releases and PSAs to local media, such as those mentioned previously. EPA may also contact local television or radio stations to announce public meetings or to report site news. As requested during the community interviews, EPA will attempt to alert local officials in advance of releasing new site information to the media.

EPA will distribute press releases via the news wire service and via faxes to local press, community groups, and to state, federal and local government and elected officials, as appropriate. Addresses and telephone numbers of local officials, community organizations, and media are included in Appendix A.

6. **Conduct informal meetings and maintain telephone contact with local officials and other interested parties to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue.**

EPA will hold informal meetings, as necessary, using flexible formats adapted to each situation. EPA will distribute pertinent information from site reports at this time. EPA also will maintain telephone contact, use electronic mail, and send faxes as needed to keep parties informed of site activities and to coordinate releases of information to the public.

7. **Conduct public availability sessions as needed.**

EPA will hold public availability sessions throughout the Superfund process as needed when new information becomes available and at significant milestones. EPA will make every effort to involve local government and health officials in these meetings, in addition to EPA site contacts.

8. **Hold public meetings and provide a 30-day comment period to receive input from the community on major EPA decisions regarding the site cleanup.**

EPA will conduct public meetings as necessary at convenient locations in or near Garden City, such as the Garden City Library and Stewart Elementary School.

EPA plans to hold the first public meeting at the conclusion of the RI/FS and Baseline Risk Assessment. EPA will discuss the findings of the Final Report, the various cleanup alternatives, EPA's preferred cleanup/treatment alternative, as documented in the Proposed Plan, and the rationale for the choice. A question-and-answer period will follow.

During the meeting, EPA will accept oral comments on the preferred cleanup alternative. A 30-day public comment period also will be held to accept oral or

written comments on the Proposed Plan. The public comment period can be extended an additional 30 days, if requested by the public.

In conjunction with the comment period, EPA will publish a notice of the availability of the Final Report and the Proposed Plan, including a brief summary of the Proposed Plan, in a local newspaper of general circulation.

EPA will arrange for a court reporter to prepare a transcript of the public meeting. A copy of the transcript will be placed in the information repositories.

9. Prepare a Responsiveness Summary.

EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary as part of the Record of Decision for the site. The Record of Decision is a public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at the site. The Responsiveness Summary summarizes public issues and concerns raised during the 30-day public comment period on the Proposed Plan. It also documents EPA and state responses to these concerns.

The Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary will be available for public review in the information repositories prior to the start of the cleanup action. EPA will publish a notice of the availability of the Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary in a local newspaper of general circulation.

10. Establish and maintain an information repository to hold site documents for public review.

EPA will establish information repositories for site documents at both the Garden City Public Library and the Hempstead Public Library. Documents in the information repositories will be available for public inspection and copying at a reasonable cost during normal library hours. (See Appendix B for more information.)

Documents resulting from past investigation and work at the site will be in the repositories. Site files will also include future fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports (including Work Plans and the Community Involvement Plan), transcripts, technical assistance grant (TAG) information, and general Superfund literature. EPA will update the information repositories as necessary.

11. Establish an administrative record file and publish notification.

EPA will establish an administrative record file for the site at the Garden City Public Library to be available for public review. This file contains all information used or potentially relied on by EPA to make its decision on the selection of a response action (long-term cleanup) for the site. (See Appendix B for more information.)

EPA will publish a notice of availability of the administrative record file in a local newspaper of general circulation.

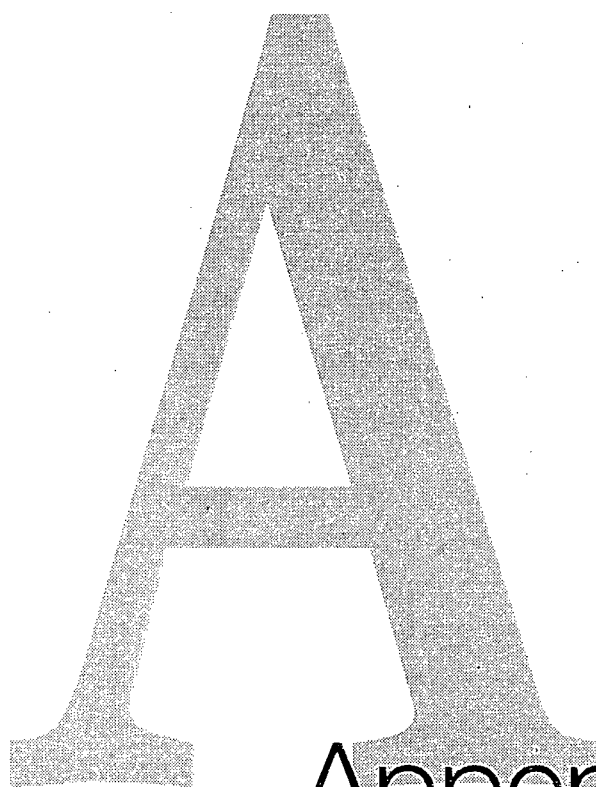
12. Prepare and Revise the Community Involvement Plan.

EPA prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) based on the concerns and information needs identified during community interviews held in March and April

of 2005. EPA intends to implement the techniques outlined in this CIP, as appropriate. EPA will review the CIP during the course of site activities with regard to changing community concerns and/or information needs as they become known to EPA. In particular, EPA will review the CIP after the Record of Decision has been written prior to the start of Remedial Design activities and revise the document, if necessary.

The Revised CIP, if needed, will assess the success of the community involvement program to date and outline community involvement activities more appropriate to the Remedial Design and Remedial Action phases. EPA may conduct additional community interviews at this time. During its review, EPA will:

- Update facts and verify information in the CIP.
- Assess the community involvement program to date and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken during the Remedial Design/Remedial Action.
- Develop a strategy to prepare the affected community for future roles during the Remedial Design/Remedial Action and operation and maintenance.



Appendix A

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

I. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton
476 Russell Senate Office Building (202) 224-4451
Washington, DC 20510 (202) 228-0282 FAX
<http://clinton.senate.gov>

Long Island Regional Office
155 Pinelawn Road, Suite 250 North (631) 249-2825
Melville, NY 11747 (631) 249-2847 FAX

U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer
313 Hart Senate Building (202) 224-6542
Washington, DC 20510 (202) 228-3027 FAX
<http://schumer.senate.gov>

Congresswoman Caroline McCarthy
New York Fourth Congressional District (516) 739-3008
200 Garden City Plaza - Suite 320
Garden City, NY 11530
<http://carolynmccarthy.house.gov>

106 Cannon House Office Building (202) 225-5516
Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-5758 FAX

II. State Elected Officials

Governor George E. Pataki
State Capitol (518) 474-8390
Albany, NY 12224
<http://www.state.ny.us/governor>

New York State Senator Kemp Hannon
6th District (518) 455-2200
501 Capitol Building
Albany, New York 12247
<http://www.senatorhannon.com/>

224 Seventh Street (516) 739-1700
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: HANNON@senate.state.ny.us

Assemblywoman Maureen O'Connell

17th Assembly District

LOB 326

Albany, NY 12248

<http://assembly.state.ny.us/mem/?ad=017>

(518) 455-5341

(518) 455-4356 FAX

224 Seventh Street Suite 200

Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 739-5119

(516) 739-5459 FAX

III. Local Elected Officials

Nassau County

<http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/official/county/website>

Roger Corbin - District 2

Deputy Presiding Officer

Nassau County Legislature

1 West Street

Mineola, NY 11501

Email: Roger.Corbin@mail.co.nassau.ny.us

(516) 571-6202

(516) 571-6761 FAX

Vincent T. Muscarella - District 8

Legislator

Nassau County Legislature

1 West Street

Mineola, NY 11501

Email: vmuscarella@attglobal.net

(516) 571-6208

Thomas R. Suozzi, Nassau County Executive

1 West Street

Mineola, NY 11501

(516) 571-3131

Town of Hempstead

<http://www.townofhempstead.org/>

Kate Murray, Supervisor

Hempstead Town Hall

One Washington Street

Hempstead, NY 11550

(516) 489-5000

Town Board Council Member

(516) 489-5000 x
3200

Edward A. Ambrosino - 2nd District

Joseph Ra, Town Attorney

(516) 489-5000

Village of Garden City

<http://www.gardencityny.net/gcvillage.htm>

Mayor Gerald Lundquist
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: glundguist@keyspanenergy.com

(516) 465-4000

Robert Schoelle, Jr., Village Administrator
Email: rschoelle@gardencityny.net

(516) 465-4051

(516) 742-5223 FAX

Incorporated Village of Garden City Board of Trustees:

Peter A. Bee	Eastern Section
Nicholas Episcopia	Eastern Section
John L. Mauk	Estates Section
Robert Rothschild	Estates Section
Thomas Lamberi	Central Section
Donald Brudie	Central Section
John J. Watras	Western Section
Email: John.Watras@mhhou.com	

(516) 459-5068

Village of Hempstead

<http://www.villageofhempstead.org/index.htm>

Mayor Wayne J. Hall, Sr.
99 Nichols Court
Hempstead, NY 11550

(516) 489-3400

Board of Trustees

Henry Conyers
Lenora Long
Perry Pettus
Xiomara Elizabeth Villacis

IV. Agency Representatives

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Caroline Kwan
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Email: Kwan.Caroline@epa.gov

(212) 637-4275

(212) 637-4284 FAX

Cecilia Echols
Community Involvement Coordinator

(212) 637-3678

(212) 637-5046 FAX

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Email: Echols.Cecilia@epa.gov

TOLL FREE:
(800) 346-5009

New York State

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Jim Lister
John Swartwout
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233

(518) 402-9620

New York State Department of Health
Melissa Menetti

(518)402-7870
(518)402-7859
FAX

Rebecca Mitchell
Flanigan Square, 547 River Street
Troy, NY 12180-2216

Nassau County

Thomas Maher
Director of Environmental Coordination
One West Street
Mineola, NY 11501
Email: tmaher@nassaucountyny.gov

(516) 571-1250

Joseph DeFranco
Nassau County Department of Health
240 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

(516) 571-2198

Tim Kelly
Nassau County Department of Public Works
240 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

(516) 571-6852

Town of Hempstead

Town of Hempstead Water Department
Administrative Office
1995 Prospect Avenue
East Meadow, New York 11554
<http://toh.li/content/cs/water.html>

(516) 794-8300

Village of Garden City

Robert Mangan, Director of Public Works
Email: Rmangan@gardencityny.net
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 465-4001
(516) 742-5377 FAX

Francis Koch, Superintendent of Water & Sewer
Email: Fkoch@gardencityny.net
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 465-4017
(516) 742-5377 FAX

Village of Hempstead

Village of Hempstead Water Plant
Rich Lorenz, Mike Taylor
320 Clinton Street
Hempstead, NY 11550

(516) 478-6252

V. Community Organizations and Other Interested Parties

Garden City Western Property Owner's Association
<http://www.gcwpoa.com/>

Robert A. Bolebruch, President
Email: srbigdog1@aol.com
6 Kenmore Road
Ken Rode, Vice President
Email: krode@optonline.net

(516) 437-7645

(516) 354-2008

Garden City Center Property Owner's Association
Jane Simpson, President
12 Hilton Avenue

(516) 747-2174

Garden City Eastern Property Owner's Association
James Carney, President
6 Chestnut Street

(516) 741-4589

Garden City Estates Property Owner's Association
Thomas O'Rourke, President
39 Brixton Road
Email: torouke@aol.com

(516) 739-2033

Hempstead Coordination Council of Civic Associations
Bill Hughes, President
P.O. Box 553
Hempstead, NY 11550

(516) 571-4600

Roosevelt Field Mall

Joseph P. Cilia, General Manager

Simon
630 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: jcilia@simon.com
www.simon.com

(516) 742-8001
ext.10
(516) 742-8004 FAX

Joseph Floccari, Assistant Manager

Simon
630 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: jfloccar@simon.com
www.simon.com

(516) 742-8001
ext.10
(516) 742-8004 FAX

Art Massing, Director
Energy Assets and Environmental Energy Services
Email: amassing@simon.com

(317) 263-7922
(317) 263-7925 FAX

VI. Media

Newspapers

Newsday
235 Pinelawn Road
Melville, NY 11747
www.newsday.com

(631) 843-4000

Long Island Advertising
Long Island Newsroom

(631) 843-3000
(631) 843-2700
(631) 843-2953 FAX

The Garden City News
821 Franklin Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
<http://www.gcnews.com/>

(516) 294-8900

Garden City Life
Anton Community Newspapers
132 East 2nd Street
Mineola, NY 11501
<http://www.antonnews.com/gardencitylife/>

(516) 747-8282
(516) 742-5867 FAX

Hempstead Beacon
5 Center Street
Hempstead, NY 11550
Peter Hogel & Barara Yohe, Editors

(516) 481-5400

Hempstead Pennysaver
This Week Publications, Inc.
425 Smith Street
Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735

(516) 465-0200

Hempstead Shoppers Guide
250 Miller Place
Hicksville, NY 11801
Michele Swersey, Editor

(516) 393-9300
(516) 812-3759 FAX

La Tribuna Hispana
48 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Hempstead, NY 11550

(516) 486-6457
(516) 292-3972 Fax

Radio Stations

WLIR 107.1 FM
1103 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 222-1103

WHPC 90.3 FM
Nassau Community College
One Education Drive
Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 572-7438
(516) 572-7831 FAX

WRHU 88.7 FM
Radio Hofstra University
Hofstra University
Hempstead, NY 11549
Email: wrhu@wrhu.org

(516) 463-5667

WKJoY 98.3 FM, WHLI 1100 AM
234 Airport Plaza
Farmingdale, NY 11735

(631) 770-4200
(631) 770-0101 FAX

Television Stations

WLIW 21 Public Television
Attn: Viewer Services
PO Box 21
Plainview, NY 11803-0021
<http://www.wliw.org>
Viewersvoice@wliw.org

(516) 367-2100
(516) 692-7629 FAX

News12 Long Island
One Media Crossways
Woodbury, New York 11797
<http://www.news12.com>

(516) 496-1200
(516) 364-6037 FAX

B

Appendix
B

APPENDIX B

**LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY,
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS**

APPENDIX B

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

Information Repository:

Garden City Public Library (516) 742-8405
Alan Roeckel, Director
60 Seventh Street
Garden City, NY 11530
<http://www.nassaulibrary.org/gardenc/index.html>

Hours:	Mon. - Thurs.	9:30 AM - 9:00 PM
	Fri.	9:30 AM - 5:30 PM
	Sat.	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
	Sun.	Closed

Hempstead Public Library (516) 481-6990
Irene Duszkievicz, Director
115 Nichols Court
Hempstead, NY 11550
<http://www.nassaulibrary.org/hempstd/>

Hours:	Mon. - Thurs.	10:00 AM - 9:00 PM
	Fri.	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
	Sat. (Sept. - June)	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
	Sun. (Oct. - May)	1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Administrative Record:

Garden City Public Library (see above)

EPA-Superfund Records Center (212) 637-4308
290 Broadway, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866

Hours:	Monday - Friday	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
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Public Meetings:

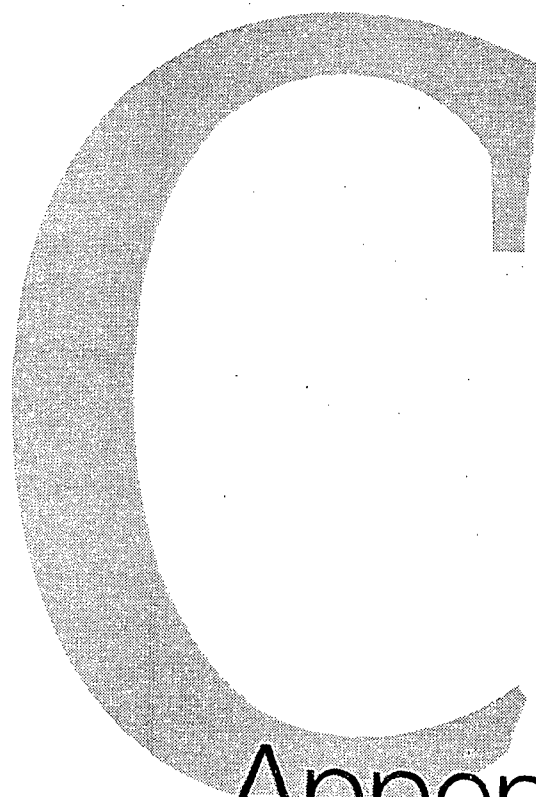
Garden City Public Library (see above)

Stewart School
501 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

(516) 478-1400

Garden City High School
170 Rockaway Avenue
Garden City, New York 11530

(516) 478-2000



Appendix C

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

Administrative Order on Consent - A legal agreement between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) whereby PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of a site cleanup. The agreement describes actions to be taken at a site and may be subject to a public comment period. Unlike a consent decree, an administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

Administrative Record - A file that is maintained, and contains all information used or potentially relied on by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional Office or State.

Aquifer - An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

Cleanup - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Comment Period - A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List (NPL). A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request. A comment period is required to amend the Record of Decision (ROD). Similarly, a 30-day comment period is provided when EPA proposes to delete a site from the NPL.

Community Involvement - EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) - Formal plan for EPA community involvement activities at a Superfund site. The CIP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn more about the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination **cannot be** located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination **to clean** up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost **of the cleanup**.

Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) - If EPA determines that the **remedial** action which is being undertaken at a site differs significantly from the **ROD for that** site, an explanation of the significant differences between the remedial action being undertaken and the one set forth in the ROD, along with the reasons **for the changes** are published in an Explanation of Significant Differences. An ESD, **rather than a** ROD amendment, is appropriate where the changes being made to the **remedy are** significant but do not fundamentally alter the overall remedy with respect to scope, performance or cost.

Ground Water - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores **between** materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs **in sufficient** quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS) - A scoring system used to evaluate **potential relative** risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened **releases of** hazardous substances. EPA and states use the HRS to calculate a site score (0 to 100) based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water. This score is the primary factor used to **decide if** a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

Hazardous Substance - Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrology - The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water found on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) application information on a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Leachate - A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

Monitoring Wells - Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP was revised in February, 1990.

National Priorities List (NPL) - EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based, primarily, on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) - An individual or company (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Preliminary Assessment - The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA or states use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection is undertaken.

Proposed Plan - A public participation requirement of CERCLA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS, and any proposed waivers to cleanup standards. The proposed plan may be prepared as a fact sheet or a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at National Priorities List sites. The record of decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action (RA) - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD) - An engineering phase that follows the record of decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for subsequent Remedial Action at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

- Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site

- Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for Remedial Action
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM) - The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Remedial Response - A long-term action that stops or substantially **reduces a release** or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious but **does not pose an** immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Removal Action - An immediate action taken over the short-term **to address a release** or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Response Action - A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term Removal Action or a long-term response action that **may include, but is not limited to**, the following activities:

- Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, **licensed** hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction
- Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems
- Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or **other** technologies, and
- Identifying and removing the source of groundwater contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of oral and written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The Responsiveness Summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

Selected Cleanup Alternative - The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

Site Inspection (SI) - A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site using the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund - The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water - Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program - A grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Trust Fund - A Fund set up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

Source: EPA Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Appendix E, Superfund Glossary and Acronyms, pages E-1 through E-6. Prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. EPA/540/R-92/009. January 1992.